

Method and System for Providing Rich Media Content Over a Computer Network

Inventors: Brooke Allyson Armstrong
John Robert Behrens
Abie Hadjitarkhani
Alexander Blair Ireland
Stephen John Muller
Nancy Kiyoko Narimatsu

Background of the Invention

Field of the Invention

15 The present invention is directed to a method and system for providing rich media content over a computer network and more particularly to a highly reliable, transparent process for displaying high-quality online advertising imagery.

Related Art

20 Computer networks, including the Internet, are a new and rapidly growing means of communication. There are currently over 300 million network users worldwide, and that number is expected to double in less than five years according to the Computer Industry Almanac (www.c-i-a.com).
25 Because of their numbers, and because they are believed to be high-end consumers, users of the Internet and other computer networks are an attractive audience for advertising messages. According to figures from the Internet Advertising Bureau ("IAB"; www.iab.net), expenditures for Internet advertising are growing even faster than the number of network users—at
30 almost 25 percent per *quarter*—and currently total over \$7 billion per year.

The current standard for Internet advertising is the *banner ad*, a cartoon-like color image that occupies a fixed part of a web page. Banner ads usually come in one of a small number of standard sizes, and they sometimes include crude animation created by rapidly and repeatedly superposing a small

number of images in the same space. Banner ads comprise the majority of Internet advertising—historically over half of total expenditures and around three-quarters of that on discrete ads (as opposed to sponsorships) according to the IAB.

5 The content of a banner ad image is contained in a computer file that is interpreted and displayed by a network user's web-browser program (e.g., Netscape Navigator, Microsoft Internet Explorer). Almost all banner ad files use the *GIF89a* format, which can be interpreted and displayed by all major web-browser programs currently on the market.

10 Each banner ad's file, plus the file containing the content of the host web page itself, must be transmitted to, and stored on, a network user's computer before the complete web page (ads and content) can be displayed. There may be many—sometimes dozens—of banner ads on a page, and advertisers often demand that the page be configured to display the ads first.
15 To keep network users from waiting too long to see the content of their pages, web page owners frequently impose limits on the size of the banner ad files they will accept. These limits, in turn, sharply constrain the appearance of banner ads, e.g., by reducing the number of images per ad or the number of items per image, or by restricting the variety of colors or level of detail in an
20 item or image.

Such limitations have combined to reduce the effectiveness of banner ads in two ways. First, they are—and because of file size limitations must remain—crude. Because banner ads are typically simple cartoons in an environment of increasingly rich and complex media, the viewing audience is
25 becoming less responsive to the ads. The average "click-through" rate, the rate at which viewers respond to a banner ad by "clicking" on it and being transferred to the web site advertised by the banner, is falling rapidly—by almost an order of magnitude during the past five years, according to contemporary estimates in *Advertising Age* magazine. Secondly, despite
30 limitations on their file sizes, banner ads often delay viewing of web page content to the point that users routinely redirect their browsers away in frustration; the very presence of the ads lowers their own viewership. Dwell-

time, a measure of the time an average network user spends looking at a single page, is also declining.

In brief, banner ads, though they dominate advertising on the Internet and are so much the standard that they are directly interpretable by every major web-browser program, are an obsolete and increasingly self-defeating technology.

Advertisers, aware of the limitations of banner ads, have tried two approaches to improve upon them. The first approach is to replace the cartoon-like banner ad images with video ads, i.e., online ads that use moving, photographic-quality images rather than simple single images or series of a few simple single images. The second approach, referred to generally as *interstitial* ads, sometimes called *pop-up* ads, avoids some of the technical problems of banner ads and video ads by effectively separating the interstitial ads from their host web pages. Both approaches, though, like the banner ad approach, have run into technical and consumer-response barriers.

Video ads, unlike GIF89a-format images, cannot be displayed directly by web-browser programs. Instead, they are encoded in one of several specialized formats (e.g., MPEG, QTF, AVI) and are displayed by separate—and similarly specialized—video replay programs. Such video replay programs are separate from the web-browser programs, but they are compatible with the browsers and sometimes are referred to as *plug-ins* to the browsers. Some replay programs are distributed with computer operating systems, while others are available separately, either for free or at a cost. Some replay programs can interpret more than one format, although none can interpret even a large minority of the existing variety of formats, and file formats are different enough that any multi-format program is essentially a package of single-format programs. Because of the multiplicity of formats and distribution methods, and because many formats are in fairly wide use, it is unlikely that any single standard will emerge in the near future. In other words, unlike GIF image technology, the technology of computer video replay is non-standardized and is functionally complicated, and it is likely to remain so.

To view a video, a user's computer must receive at least part of the file and then activate and run a compatible replay program. This process frequently includes one or more "dialogues" between the computer and the user. For example, if the file is to be stored and then replayed, the user must specify a storage name (or approve the computer's choice) and then activate the replay. If the computer cannot determine which replay program to use, the user must specify it. And if there is no compatible replay program on the computer, the user must either cancel the replay or spend time (and possibly money) identifying, locating, and obtaining one. The complexity and time requirements of this process can be daunting even if the user actively seeks to view the video; for advertising, which needs to be entirely passive and nearly instantaneous, these are major barriers.

Another barrier to the use of video ads is imposed by the sheer size of most video files. Video images, like any other computer data, are stored and transmitted as computer files. Because of the complexity of the images (color, resolution, etc.) and the number of images in a file (usually thousands), video files typically are very large. For example, a word-processing document file may be on the order of a few dozen kilobytes (KB), and a typical web page file may be around a hundred KB, but even a thirty-second video will require a file size of thousands of KB (i.e., several megabytes, or MB). Using a standard telephone modem connection, whose transmission rate is limited by telephone technology and federal regulation, not by computer modem technology, a file of even a few megabytes can require many minutes to receive and store. For example, with a 56K modem and an effective transmission rate of over 50K, transmission requires at least three minutes per megabyte. Faster connections (e.g., via DSL or institutional intra-net) reduce this time substantially, but not so much that the file transmission does not cause a noticeable interruption. Further, those types of connections are available to only a portion of the user population. As noted above, computer users are becoming increasingly impatient with any delay, especially for the sake of advertising, and in any case most advertisers are unwilling to limit their messages to only a portion of the population.

To address the problem of file size, specialized protocols were developed that allow near-real-time playback. Sometimes called *streaming*, these protocols begin playback when only a portion of the file has been transmitted and stored on the user's computer (i.e., *buffered*). Later portions of the file are transmitted as earlier ones play back, and the parameters of the process are calibrated so that, if transmission is not interrupted, playback is continuous. The practical flaw in this approach is that transmission, particularly of large files, frequently is interrupted. Net congestion, transmission errors requiring retransmission, competing demands on the transmitting computer, and other causes, can interrupt the transmission flow long enough that the buffer is completely played out, and then playback stops until enough new data have been received. The effect on the user is that streaming video (or audio) either is occasionally interrupted by long pauses or has a jerky quality caused by frequent micro-pauses (the former with a large buffer size and the latter with a small one). These types of interruptions are unacceptable to advertisers, whose imagery requires seamless replay. Further, streaming video is subject to the same requirements as non-streaming video for identifying, obtaining, and/or activating a compatible replay program.

U.S. Patent No. 6,029,200 to Beckerman *et al.* discloses a process that uses streaming video and provides a more automated approach to selecting a replay program. The "client" computer (e.g., the network user's computer) is offered a list of multiple versions of a video file, each in a different format, in a predetermined order, until a compatible format—if any—is found. This makes it more likely that the video eventually can be viewed by the user, but it requires the user's computer to know how to interpret and choose among the list of "offers," which presumably requires specialized software. It is not clear how noticeable the process would be to the user (e.g., delay, "dialogues"), and because it applies only to streaming video, the process does not address the problem of interruptions in playback. It thus can be considered another format, albeit a somewhat generalized one, but with questionable application to advertising.

Processes developed more recently by bluestreak.com, Inc. (www.bluestreak.com) and AudioBase, Inc. (www.audiobase.com) also use streaming, and they circumvent the replay compatibility issue by transmitting their own replay programs along with the data files. These are examples of the usage of "push" technology, as used, e.g., in U.S. Patent No. 5,740,549, issued April 14, 1998 to Reilly *et al.* These processes are reasonably rapid—although still noticeable to the user—because neither handles full video; bluestreak offers audio, GIF-like animation, and other cartoon-like special effects, and AudioBase handles strictly audio. Both also are subject to the problems of streaming, such as "stuttering" and interruptions in playback. They thus are suitable for certain narrow, specialized forms of advertising, but their transmission delays are still non-negligible, and like other uses of streaming, their unreliable replay renders them problematic for advertising.

In summary, attempts to date to put video advertising onto Internet web pages have largely failed because of two fundamental technical characteristics of computer video—lack of standardization and very large file size—and their implications. Computer users are generally unwilling either to wait for large files to be transmitted or to take active steps to ensure a smooth replay, especially for the sake of viewing an advertisement. Advertisers are unwilling to spend money and effort on technologies that cannot reliably deliver uninterrupted imagery to a wide audience. What would satisfy both users and advertisers, but is lacking in the prior art, is a means for reliably delivering video ads without any interruption of the user's viewing experience. As a consequence, video advertising has been and remains a small and static fraction of all Internet advertising; expenditures on video have consistently been just a few percent of the total.

Interstitial advertisements—sometimes called pop-up ads—bypass some of the technical problems of on-page banner ads and video ads by effectively separating the online ads from their host web pages. The content of an interstitial ad is transmitted separately from those of its host web page. Transmission begins immediately after the host web page has been fully transmitted and while it is being displayed (i.e., during the "interstices"

between other web page transmissions), and it may continue once the ad itself has begun displaying. The ad is displayed in a new "window" or other dedicated display area, either immediately after the host page is fully displayed (thus "popping up" in front of the host page) or when the user signals that he/she has finished reading the host page by closing it or activating a link to a new page. Interstitial ads can include GIF images, video, audio, or any other web page elements; they are essentially specialized web pages comprised entirely of advertising. Because they are transmitted separately, they do not delay the display of the host web page, and because the user presumably is occupied for some time reading the host web page, the ads can take much longer to transmit than on-page ads without seriously annoying the user.

Interstitial transmission of advertising is taught in U.S. Patent No. 5,305,195, issued April 19, 1994 to Murphy, for use on specialized computer terminals such as bank ATMs and school registration stations. More recent applications include U.S. Patent No. 5,913,040, issued June 15, 1999 to Rakavy *et al.*; U.S. Patent No. 5,737,619, issued April 7, 1998 and U.S. Patent No. 5,572,643, issued November 5, 1996, to Judson; and U.S. Patent No. 5,604,542, issued February 18, 1997 to Dedrick.

The principal problem with interstitial ads is that, as dwell time statistics show, users' patience still limits the time available for transmission. While a user is reading the host page, there typically is sufficient download time for banner ads, other GIF images, other static images, simple animations, a streaming video buffer, and usually audio and other animated elements and associated programs such as those produced by the bluestreak and AudioBase processes. However, there is not sufficient time to transmit more than one buffer worth of a video file, and there is no opportunity to create a "dialogue" with the user until the interstitial ad is displayed. Consequently, both the number and the type of elements in an interstitial ad are constrained. Additionally, interstitial video ads are also subject to the same problems of non-standardization and display reliability as with on-page video ads.

A process developed by Unicast Communications Corp., disclosed in International Publication No. WO 99/60504, published November 25, 1999, partially addresses these problems by installing a program on the user's computer that ensures that transmission of ads (and accompanying playback programs if any) is as "polite" as possible. The concept of "polite" transmission—i.e., file transmission minimally noticeable to the user—avoids some of the problems associated with streaming by fully storing (or caching) ads on the user's computer before displaying them. The Unicast program also checks that any necessary playback programs are available on the user's computer before the ad is displayed. However, such a process is not practically applicable to video ads, because large files take a long time to transmit no matter how politely, and video replay programs are even larger than video ads and are seldom available for transmission along with them. It is also as yet unclear whether such a powerful program will be fully compatible with most network users' operating systems and browser programs, or whether privacy concerns will limit its functionality or popularity.

Overall, while interstitial ads solve some of the problems of computer network advertising, they as yet have shown only partial success at dealing with the non-standardization and file size issues associated with video ads, or with file sizes in general. Attempts to create a "smart" solution have only added new problems. At least partially as a result, interstitials historically have accounted for less than a tenth of Internet advertising expenditures, and that share has shrunk by almost half in the last year according to the IAB.

In summary, what is needed but is missing in the prior art, is a highly reliable, entirely transparent process for displaying high-quality rich media content over a computer network.

Summary of the Invention

5 The present invention is directed to a method, system and computer program product for providing rich media content over a computer network. In accordance with the present invention, a server on a computer network polls the software, hardware, or electronic appliance of an end user on the network, for the availability of software and/or hardware necessary for the local display of rich media content. This polling is transparent to the end user and requires no action on the part of the end user. Based on the client's response, the server
10 sends an appropriately formatted version of the rich media file to the client.

The user is not necessarily aware that this transfer is taking place, as it is taking place in the background, while the user is performing other tasks or viewing other content than that which is being transferred. Once the rich media has been transferred in its entirety and stored, or cached, in the local
15 memory of the client, the rich media content is displayed automatically, either immediately or according to a predefined schedule or display cue, in a designated display area. The user may then be able to manipulate the rich media content without affecting the other content or tasks that were being displayed prior to the display of the rich media content.

20 The client may be any of a number of known electronic devices connected either physically or wirelessly to a server on the computer network. Such devices may include, but are not limited to, a desktop computer, a laptop computer, a handheld device, a telephone, a set top box, or an Internet appliance. In the preferred embodiment, the rich media comprises a short,
25 highly compressed digital video file. For example, such rich media may be a 5-15 second long video advertisement.

Brief Description of the Figures

5 Figs. 1A-1E show a computer network according to the present invention at various steps during a method for providing rich media content across a computer network according to the present invention.

Figs. 2A-2C are various embodiments of a client display area according to the present invention.

Fig. 3 is a process diagram of the method for providing rich media content across a computer network according to the present invention.

10 Fig. 4 is a block diagram of an example computer system useful for implementing the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

15 A preferred embodiment of the present invention is now described with reference to the figures, where like reference numbers indicate identical or functionally similar elements. Also in the figures, the left most digit of each reference number corresponds to the figure in which the reference number is first used. While specific configurations and arrangements are discussed, it should be understood that this is done for illustrative purposes only. A person skilled in the relevant art will recognize that other configurations and arrangements can be used without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. It will be apparent to a person skilled in the relevant art that this invention can also be employed in a variety of other devices and applications.

25 Fig. 1A shows a computer network **101** according to the present invention, consisting of a system of electronic devices connected either physically or wirelessly, wherein digital information is transmitted from one device to another. Such devices may include, but are not limited to, a desktop computer, a laptop computer, a handheld device, a telephone, a set top box, or
30 an Internet appliance. Fig. 1A shows a client **102**, defined as a computer program resident on a computer system, an item of hardware, or an electronic

appliance that sends and receives digital information via computer network 101. Also shown is a server 103, defined as a computer program resident on a computer system, an item of hardware, or an electronic appliance that sends and receives digital information via computer network 101. The role of server 103 shown in Fig. 1A may in some cases be played by more than one actual server, as would be apparent to those skilled in the relevant art.

Server 103 also includes a memory 110 which stores digital files, including but not limited to software and data files. Specifically, memory 110 may contain one or more rich media files 105, defined as any electronic media content that includes moving images, video with or without audio, a sequence of images captured from frames of film, frames of video, or animated shapes. "Rich", in general, denotes electronic media information that includes more than only text or audio. Rich media files 105 are stored in the form of digital computer files. In the preferred embodiment, rich media file 105 is a 5-10 second video advertisement in the form of a highly compressed electronic file. Rich media files 105 can be stored, transmitted or displayed using a variety of proprietary and nonproprietary electronic file formats, such as QuickTime, Windows Media Player, GIF89a, Flash, AIFF, WAV, RealAudio, RealVideo, or any of a number of file formats now emerging for wireless devices, such as HDML, WML, BMP, or formats associated with WCA, and other formats known to those skilled in the relevant art appropriate to various software, hardware, and electronic appliance display systems. The particular file format does not substantially affect the content of rich media file 105. Rich media files 105 may be previously created and stored in memory 110, or may be created "on-the-fly" in response to the requirements of client 102. As discussed below, the same rich media file 105 is stored in a number of different file formats (106-A, 106-B ...106-X) in memory 110 to facilitate the transfer and display of rich media file 105 across computer network 101 according to the present invention.

Client 102 also includes a memory 104, that is entirely contained within, or is entirely a part of client 102, which stores digital files, including, but not limited to, software and data files. A subset of client memory 104,

local cache **107**, is defined as that portion of client memory **104** that is used for temporary storage of data files received over computer network **101**.

The process according to the present invention is initiated at a step **301**, as shown in **Figs. 1A and 3**, by client **102** becoming connected to server **103**, for example a desktop computer user being connected to a web site using a web browser.

Next, at a step **302**, as shown in **Figs. 1B and 3**, server **103** sends a query **108** to client **102**. Query **108** is a communication wherein server **103** requests data from client **102** regarding the presence or absence of specific software and/or hardware that are required to display rich media file **105**, that has been prepared in specific file formats **106-A, 106-B ...106-X**. In one embodiment, query **108** is performed by progressing, via one or more connections with client **102**, through a set of preferred rich media content playback applications to assess the local playback capabilities of client **102**. In the preferred embodiment, this procedure is transparent to the user, meaning that the user is not required to take action to initiate this step, and the process is not noticeable to the user.

At a step **303**, as shown in **Figs. 1C and 3**, client **102** responds to query **108** with response **108b**, indicating, for example, in the example shown in **Figs. 1A-1E**, that software and/or hardware required to display rich media file **105** prepared in formats **106-C** and **106-E** are available. In the preferred embodiment, this procedure is transparent to the user, such that the user is not required to take action to initiate this step, and the process is not noticeable to the user.

Determining the ability of client **102** to playback rich media file **105** may, in an alternative embodiment, be implicitly accomplished, by sending rich media file **105** via a particular computer network **101**, or in a particular file format, or toward a particular device or electronic appliance, where the ability of client **102** to playback rich media file **105** could be assumed. For example, in one embodiment, information about the technical environment of client **102** may be known by virtue of the connection established between client **102** and server **103** over computer network **101** (e.g. it may be known

that client **102** is connected to server **103** from a computer, using a browser, over the internet, or that client **102** is connected to server **103** from a handheld device, such as a Palm VII device, over a wireless network.) If such information about the technical environment of client **102** is sufficient to make
5 a determination of the appropriate file format in which to send rich media file **105** to client **102**, steps **302** and **303** may be skipped.

At a step **304**, as shown in **Figs. 1D and 3**, server **103** compares response **108b** to a predefined schedule **109** of rich media file formats **106-A, 106-B ...106-X**. Schedule **109** contains a predefined preference ranking of the
10 various available rich media file formats **106-A, 106-B ...106-X**. The reason a preference may exist for one file format over another is that one file format may offer the client **102** higher video quality, audio quality, speed of download, or other features, than another format. In the preferred embodiment, this procedure is transparent to the user, such that the user is not required to
15 take action to initiate this step, and the process is not noticeable to the user. As an alternative to step **304**, an appropriate format of rich media file **105** can be created "on-the-fly" by generating a script for rich media content **105** compatible with the local playback capabilities of client **102**.

Based on the comparison at step **304**, rich media file **105** is sent to
20 client **102** in the preferred file format at a step **305**. As shown in **Fig. 1D**, for example, rich media file **105** in file format **106-C** is downloaded from server **103** to client **102**. In the example shown in **Figs. 1A-1E**, while both file format **106-C** and file format **106-E** were determined to be suitable for playback on client **102**, because file format **106-C** is ranked higher than file
25 format **106-E** in schedule **109**, server **103** transfers rich media **105** in file format **106-C** from memory **110** of server **103** to memory **104** of client **102**. In the preferred embodiment, this procedure is transparent to the user, such that the user is not required to take action to initiate this step, and the process is not noticeable to the user.

30 In the preferred embodiment, in the event that response **108B** from client **102** did not match any of the file formats **106-A, 106-B ...106-X** available in schedule **109**, or if response **108B** from client **102** did not match

any of the file formats **106-A**, **106-B** ...**106-X** ranked above a certain preference level, server **103** will not send rich media file **105** to client **102**, as shown at a step **305a**. Since the process according to the present invention, in the preferred embodiment, is transparent to the user, the user would not be aware that the transfer of rich media file **105** was unsuccessful.

At a step **307**, as shown in **Figs. 1E and 3**, after the entirety of rich media file **105**, in preferred file format **106-C**, has been completely loaded into local cache **107** of client **102**, as shown in a step **306**, rich media file **105** may be displayed. For example, as shown in **Figs. 2A-2C**, rich media file **105** may be displayed in a designated display area **202** of a physical display area **200** of client **102**.

Designated display area **202** is defined as a region, screen, or application window that is used for displaying rich media content **105**, and is distinct from content display area **201**, previously being viewed by a user in physical display area **200**. Physical display area **200** is the total area of an electronic device which is dedicated to and available for displaying information, such as a computer's monitor or a cellular phone's LCD display screen, whereas content display area **201** is defined as the part of physical display area **200** actually being used to display content at a given moment. In the case of a small handheld device, display areas **201** and **202** may occupy the same physical space (e.g. the entirety of physical display area **200**) as shown in **Fig. 2A**, or all or part of a "layer" of visual content within physical display area **200**, as shown in **Figs. 2B and 2C**, superimposed over a portion of a preexisting content display area **201** (e.g. a main browser window) of client **102**.

Regardless of the physical space occupied by rich media content **105**, the designated display area **202** is separate in the sense that it can be manipulated (replayed, dismissed, forwarded to another user, etc.), as described below, without affecting the remainder of the content being viewed by the user. As shown in **Figs. 2A-2C**, controls **203** may be provided for manipulating rich media content **105** at a step **308**. Controls **203** may be implemented in a variety of manners, including but not limited to, mechanical

buttons, onscreen representations of buttons, onscreen menus, keystrokes, pen-based input methods, voice commands, ocular movements, a menu bar, navigation bar, or toolbar. Types of manipulation that might be performed may include the ability to replay; to turn any associated sound on or off; to turn any associated video on or off; to close or dismiss rich media content **105**; to respond to rich media content **105** by redirecting the software, hardware, or electronic appliance to another source for electronic information on computer network **101**; to respond to rich media content **105** by acknowledging receipt; to respond to rich media content **105** by answering a question; and/or to store rich media content **105** or a reference to rich media content **105** for future viewing by user. Additionally, rich media content **105** or a reference to rich media content **105** may be forwarded to another user by entering the email address, location, address, or other contact information for such other user, either manually or through referencing a list of predetermined recipients. Forwarding may mean simply including the sending of a reference to rich media content **105** (such as a URL, an alias, a pointer, or other means of locating files on a computer network), or the actual transfer of rich media file **105** to the other user. In the context of online advertising, forwarding to additional users increases the overall exposure to the advertisement's message. Therefore, a user may be encouraged to forward rich media content **105**, for example, by the amusing or entertaining nature of rich media content **105**, or through incentives, premiums or discounts offered for forwarding. Additionally, the address or coordinates of recipients of rich media **105** may be stored on computer network **101** (e.g. in a database on server **103**), for future use by advertisers to target specific groups of individuals.

The present invention may be implemented using hardware, software or a combination thereof and may be implemented in one or more computer systems or other processing systems. An example computer system **400** useful in implementing the present invention is shown in **Fig. 4**. The computer system **400** includes one or more processors **404**. Processor **404** is connected to a communication infrastructure **406** (e.g., a communications bus, cross-over bar, or network). Various software embodiments are described in terms of this

exemplary computer system. After reading this description, it will become apparent to a person skilled in the relevant art how to implement the invention using other computer systems and/or computer architectures.

Computer system 400 may include a display interface 402 that
5 forwards graphics, text, and other data from the communication infrastructure 406 (or from a frame buffer, not shown) for display on a display unit 430.

Computer system 400 also includes a main memory 408, preferably
random access memory (RAM), and may also include a secondary memory
410. The secondary memory 410 may include, for example, a hard disk drive
10 412 and/or a removable storage drive 414, representing, for example, a floppy
disk drive, a magnetic tape drive, or an optical disk drive. Removable storage
drive 414 reads from and/or writes to a removable storage unit 418 in a well-
known manner. Removable storage unit 418, for example a floppy disk,
magnetic tape, or optical disk, is read by and written to by removable storage
15 drive 414. As will be appreciated, removable storage unit 418 includes a
computer usable storage medium having stored therein computer software
and/or data.

In alternative embodiments, secondary memory 410 may include other
similar means for allowing computer programs or other instructions to be
20 loaded into computer system 400. Such means may include, for example, a
removable storage unit 422 and an interface 420. Examples of such may
include a program cartridge and cartridge interface (such as that found in
video game devices), a removable memory chip (such as an EPROM, or
PROM) and associated socket, and other removable storage units 422 and
25 interfaces 420 which allow software and data to be transferred from removable
storage unit 422 to computer system 400.

Computer system 400 may also include a communications interface
424. Communications interface 424 allows software and data to be transferred
between computer system 400 and external devices. Examples of
30 communications interface 424 may include a modem, a network interface
(such as an Ethernet card), a communications port, and a PCMCIA slot and
card. Software and data transferred via communications interface 424 are in

the form of signals 428 which may be electronic, electromagnetic, optical or other signals capable of being received by communications interface 424. These signals 428 are provided to communications interface 424 via a communications path (i.e., channel) 426. This channel 426 carries signals 428
5 and may be implemented using wire or cable, fiber optics, a phone line, a cellular phone link, an RF link and other communications channels.

In this document, the terms "computer program medium" and "computer usable medium" are used to generally refer to media such as removable storage drive 414, a hard disk installed in hard disk drive 412, and
10 signals 428. These computer program products are means for providing software to computer system 400. The invention is directed to such computer program products.

Computer programs (also called computer control logic) are stored in main memory 408 and/or secondary memory 410. Computer programs may
15 also be received via communications interface 424. Such computer programs, when executed, enable the computer system 400 to perform the features of the present invention as discussed herein. In particular, the computer programs, when executed, enable the processor 404 to perform the features of the present invention. Accordingly, such computer programs represent controllers of the
20 computer system 400.

In an embodiment where the invention is implemented using software, the software may be stored in a computer program product and loaded into computer system 400 using removable storage drive 414, hard drive 412 or communications interface 424. The control logic (software), when executed by
25 the processor 404, causes the processor 404 to perform the functions of the invention as described herein.

In another embodiment, the invention is implemented primarily in hardware using, for example, hardware components such as application specific integrated circuits (ASICs). Implementation of the hardware state
30 machine so as to perform the functions described herein will be apparent to persons skilled in the relevant art.

In yet another embodiment, the invention is implemented using a combination of both hardware and software.

The method according to the present invention allows for a highly reliable, entirely transparent process for displaying high-quality online advertising imagery. While a number of embodiments of the present invention have been described above, it should be understood that they have been presented by way of example, and not limitation. It will be apparent to persons skilled in the relevant art that various changes in form and detail can be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

For example, while the above embodiments have focused on the application of the method according to the present invention to the display of online advertisements, the method according to the present invention also can be used to provide other forms of rich media content to a user over a computer network, as would be apparent to those of skill in the relevant art. Thus the present invention should not be limited by any of the above-described exemplary embodiments, but should be defined only in accordance with the following claims and their equivalents.